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payable to the agent "or bearer." The vendor died a few days after the contract was made. Held, that the notes being payable to the agent "or bearer," and being in his possession at maturity, payment to the agent by the purchaser of the amount of the notes after the death of the principal was a valid payment, and entitled the vendee to a deed.

*Railroad Companies—Injury to Trespasser—Right to Recover.—Hot Springs R. R. Co. v. Dial*, 24 S. W. 500 (Ark.). A boy of fifteen was injured while obeying the request of the conductor to turn the brake of a car. Held, that he is not entitled to recover, unless the railroad company has given the conductor express authority to employ help, or clothed him with apparent authority, if the circumstances of the case show no exigency requiring extra help, and no gross or willful negligence is proved.

*Removal—Diverse Citizenship—Probate of Wills.—In re Cilley*, 58 Fed. Rep. 977 (C. C. Dist. N. H.). Petition for the removal of a probate appeal on the ground of local prejudice and diverse citizenship. The court held that the right of removal was restricted to the class of cases in which original jurisdiction was conferred. The right of removal on grounds of diverse citizenship was limited to suits of civil nature "at common law or in equity" and a proceeding to establish and probate a will did not come under this head, and was therefore not removable.

*Telegraph Companies—Damages—Mental Suffering.—Telegraph Co. v. Saunders*, 14 Southern Rep. 148 (Fla.). It was held that the measure of damages for delay in delivering a telegram is the principle of compensation, and that where mental suffering is the only damage shown, only nominal damages, or the price paid for sending the message, can be recovered.

*Trust Funds—Deposits in Banks.—Knight v. Fisher*, 58 Fed. Rep. 991. The plaintiff, a holder of trust funds to the amount of two thousand dollars, left the same for safe keeping with a member of a firm, who deposited the money in a bank to the credit of his firm. The bank failed, and the defendant, who had been appointed receiver, attempted to have the trust fund set off against the firm for debts previously contracted. The whole amount had remained in the bank continuously and the bank had no knowledge that trust deposits and firm deposits had been mingled. The court held that it was sufficient to find that the property was the plaintiff's in order that his right to follow and recover it might be enforced in equity.